

Today

Two Days Crazy—Enough.
Whither They Rode.
War Disease Is Catching.
Has Uncle Sam Got It?

By ARTHUR DRISBANE.

(Copyright, 1918.)

Early in the war a great German newspaper published a picture of galloping soldiers from Prussia. The line under the picture read: "Wir reiten wieder; der Koenig soll sagen wohin," which means, "We are riding again; the King will tell us whither."

At the head of the soldiers rode the Crown Prince with the skull on his hat and a flashing saber in his hand.

Now he is dead, killed by his own soldiers, the men that galloped with him.

And it is not the king but the people that decided whither he should ride. He rode to death; his father rides into exile.

His country has ridden into revolution and will be lucky if it escapes riding from revolution into anarchy.

War does not pay. Germany and Austria know it.

An important American citizen, now in Europe, said to this writer just before he sailed: "There will be two great powers in the world soon, England and America. The question is, Which is to be THE great power?"

The competition will be friendly and brother-like, of course.

But it will be real competition, and our Government, which is responsible for the welfare of this country even more than for the welfare and democracy of the entire earth, should realize that competition exists and will continue.

You are told that the United States must do the greater part of the work in policing the European seas—which are now strewn with mines. WHY?

You are told that whereas Great Britain takes over the German colonies, the United States must assume "a good deal of responsibility, as it will mean great expense in men, ships, money, etc." WHY?

England is in the empire business; her flag and her dominions are spread all over the world. She has announced from the beginning that she wanted those German colonies.

Let her have them, and our blessing go with them. But, as the President has announced, this nation does not want to annex anything. Let us hope it won't be persuaded to saddle the expense of responsibility of the annexing done by anybody else.

There are in the German colonies some of the most highly developed sleeping sickness regions in the world. Let us see to it that those regions are not handed to us as our part of the responsibility.

We are told that the shipping of American soldiers to Europe is to continue, in certain classes. WHY?

We have more than 2,000,000 men there now. Isn't that a big enough American garrison in Europe for a PEACE basis?

Are we not going to bring those men back, and if not, why not?

And what excuse will anybody offer for sending more men abroad, from their families, and from the nation's industries?

We are rich; appropriating fifty-seven billion dollars in eighteen months proves it; but we announce our intention to spend six hundred millions more on warships. WHY?

Victory is to make the world safe for democracy, and democracy is taking over all the ships that Germany and Austria had. WHY do we need six hundred million dollars invested in more warships? What is democracy going to do with that new fleet of fighters? And why do we need to spend hundreds of millions sending more men to Europe now, when our difficult problem is to bring men BACK?

The nation went crazy twice in honor of peace. But must it STAY crazy?

Is this a republic of sane men, or has it caught the military fever of which the war has just cured Germany and the whole Hohenzollern family?

Nurses often catch the diseases of the patients that they cure. Let us hope that won't happen to Uncle Sam.

Let us not stay in the war as long as we stayed out of it. There are many that would like to keep us in.

There are profiteers with contracts unfinished, and hungry for new contracts; but the people are not in a mood to feed them—fifty-seven billions ought to be enough for American profiteers.

Let the American troops live on their own fat for a while, as the bears do in winter.

The fat must be pretty thick on some of them, judging by their dividends and the millions that they are able to distribute in charity.

LET US HAVE PEACE, not an indefinite profiteering, militarist "hang over."

Uncle Sam has been saving democracy; he hasn't been on a drunk. The people are beginning to feel pretty sober. The military machine will do well to sober up also.

WEATHER:

Fair tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer Friday. Temperature at 8 a. m., 43 degrees; normal temperature for November 14 for last thirty years, 46 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BELGIAN FIGHT GERMANS IN STREETS OF BRUSSELS

PUBLIC WINS POINT IN FIGHT FOR UNIVERSAL TRANSFER PLAN

By BILL PRICE.

In a brief and somewhat stormy session before the Public Utilities Commission today the public at last won a decisive victory in its demands that free transfers be given between the two competing railroads of this city at all points where it is possible to do so without entailing serious financial loss to the railroads.

At one point in the hearing Conrad Syme, counsel for the Commission, went so far as to suggest that the Commission revoke its decision of some days ago, granting an increased fare of 5 cents straight and return to a full investigation of both the subject of fares and transfers to be coupled with it.

"Big Guns" There. The "big guns" of the street railways were all there—William P. Ham, president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company; George Hamilton, president of the Capital Traction; J. J. Darlington, general counsel of the W. R. and E.; "Jack" Hanna, vice president of the Capital Traction.

There was present also a strong representation from citizens organizations.

The railway representatives began by questioning the ground upon which the Utilities Commission a few days ago, in the concluding portion of its decision giving 5-cent fares, stated that the companies admitted that free transfers might be interchanged at certain points which might be of great value to the public. Particular objection was made to that phrase of the decision which stated: "Both these officials (Hanna and Ham) stated that they would interpose no legal objection to an order of this commission requiring such transfers at points where, in the opinion of the Commission, the public interests demand it, and where it would not tend to increase the congestion of the lines."

Mr. Darlington and Mr. Hamilton both gravely declared that no officials (Continued on Page 17, Column 1.)

KAISER, BARRED IN, SEES LEAVES FALL

AMERONGEN, Holland, Nov. 14.—(via Amsterdam).—The ex-Kaiser is literally behind the bars, says a copyrighted cable dispatch sent from here to the New York World. Two Dutch gendarmes with drawn sabres mount guard behind a huge iron gate barring the driveway to the ex-Kaiser's temporary internment "camp."

Amerongen Hall, Count von Bentinck's historic castle, is a fine example of the late Renaissance, situated on high ground in the midst of a magnificent park and surrounded by a moat dating from the fifteenth century.

Melancholy Views. The view from the former Kaiser's castle from the castle windows is monotonously melancholy, this part of the Province of Utrecht now being a continuous expanse of fallen red and brown beech foliage, with little in sight except the sombre sky, naked beech woods and the pretty hamlet of Amerongen, at the foot of the castle.

Within, however, is one of the finest private art collections in Holland. In particular the Kaiser can feast his eyes on several wonderful and genuine works by Rubens, almost priceless fifteenth century Flemish tapestries, and some real Chinese porcelains.

Incidentally the original palace was burned by the troops of Louis XIV. It is no place, however, for an ex-Kaiser to forget his troubles in.

To the World correspondent, who had last seen the fallen Kaiser reviewing his guard at the Somme front, today's picture by its dramatic contrast was most vivid in bringing home the depth of the ex-Kaiser's fall.

What Would YOU Do With Or To THE EX-KAISER \$5.00 For the Best Answer In 150 Words

Everybody is asking what will be done to the ex-Kaiser. His fate will be one of the questions to be settled at the peace table. Perhaps you have a good idea. If you have write it to The Times.

For the best letter OF NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS on this subject The Times will give \$5.

Here are some of the answers received today:

"Sign On the Dotted Line."

Fully realizing and hereby confessing that I am personally responsible for all the death, murder, and suffering of humanity caused by the late war, I hereby transfer and assign my private fortune, including all property, real and personal, which I own, control, and wherever situated, to the associated governments, and having thus made myself a beggar and deserving no mercy, I submit my person to the disposition of said associated governments, waiving my right to life, liberty and property, and authorize the sale of my person into slavery as punishment for my crimes. WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN.

Submitted by Walter Holland, 1154 Munsey building.

A Finnish Revue.

I would suggest placing the Kaiser upon the stocks of the Washington "profiteers," who are the best little trimmers this side of hell. Force him to look for a room fit for a human being to live. If the bed is not full of bugs, as usual, sprinkle a handful of cooties into it. In the morning place him on one of the Washington cars, between the hours of 7:30 and 9, and 2-to-1 he will say: "Never again—Sherman was right!" If he still lives, put him aboard ship, take him to sea, and then put the bottom out.

JOHN C. SHICKLING.

Prison in Belgium.

Give him life imprisonment in Belgium, which shall be his principal place of abode, but have a proviso in the sentence that he shall travel

quite a bit over the face of the earth under the following conditions: He shall be placed into a strong, portable cage. A chain might be placed around his neck, the other end of which shall be securely attached to the cage, showing him as the beast that he has shown himself to be. Thus sufficiently secured, he shall, under proper guard, be exhibited to the peoples of the earth as an example that autocracy has left the world and that this autocrat is suffering the just fate of the last living one of his kind. A charge might be required to see him, and this given to some great world charity.

ALVIN M. DOUGLAS.

1020 Jefferson Bank Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Put Him in Hell.

The Kaiser ought to be set adrift in an open boat, without compass, rudder, boat and contents swallowed by a shark, the shark swallowed by a whale, the whale in the devil's belly and Mr. Devil in hell and the key lost. Further, chain him in the southeast corner of hell and let a northwest wind blow ashes in his eyes throughout all eternity.

J. C. FIELD.

297 Ninth street southwest.

Make Him Miserable.

I think the best way to treat the Kaiser is to get hold of him, take him to all capital cities of the allies, have a big demonstration where the people can gather. Have a place where one can act the story of his life in front of him. Then we are to mock

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YANK SOLDIERS OCCUPY BRIEY

PARIS, Nov. 14 (12:10 p. m.).—The Americans have occupied Briey.

Briey is about fifteen miles from the line as established at the close of hostilities. It is the center of the famous iron basin of that name. It is twenty-six miles northeast of Verdun, twelve miles northwest of Metz, and only three miles from the German frontier.

American troops are co-operating with the French in the work of repatriation. The Germans have officially complained of the hostile attitude of the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine as they withdrew.

Colmar is only ten miles from the allied lines, as they were at the close of the hostilities. Metz is twelve miles and Strasbourg thirty miles from the line.

COURT-MARTIAL REFUSED NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Federal Judge Chatfield has refused the privilege of trial by court-martial to Col. Harry Jean Hirsch, U. S. A., indicted for alleged fraud in conspiring to forestall the delivery of supplies to the Quartermaster's Department of the army.

Judge Chatfield held that the articles of war do not take from the civil courts jurisdiction over cases involving military men accused of crime.

Iron District Open. A large part of the great Briey iron district already has been evacuated. As the evacuated towns and vil-

lages in Alsace-Lorraine are taken over, the German civil administrations are replaced by French officials. Reoccupation of the restored provinces will be carried out precisely the same as that of northern France, as it is considered that Alsace-Lorraine has been occupied by the enemy forty-eight years, instead of four years.

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GREAT VICTORY PARADE PLANS ARE APPROVED BY PRESIDENT

Plans for a victory parade, through which the people of Washington formally may express their joy over peace and victory, today received the sanction of the United States Government.

In a letter to Col. Robert N. Harper, chairman of the victory parade committee, Joseph Tumulty, Secretary to the President, said, "Replying to your letter of November 12th, the President asks me to say to you that he cannot tell so far beforehand whether or not he will be able to be present on the occasion to which you refer, but he hopes that he can do so."

The communication is construed by Colonel Harper as expressing the President's approval of the parade. Colonel Harper says, "It is unlikely that the President would wish to participate in the parade unless he approves of it."

Approved By Departments. Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and Secretary of Labor Wilson all notified Colonel Harper of their approval of the parade and appointed three men to represent their departments in making the plans for the demonstration.

Secretary of War Baker will hold a conference with the chief of staff of the army and will communicate with Colonel Harper this afternoon on its results.

In response to your note of today inviting me to serve as vice chairman representing the Department of State in connection with arrangements for the Victory Parade it gives me great pleasure to accept. You are correct in the assumption that I will not be able to take an active part on the committee, and I have requested Hon. Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary, to confer

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OVER \$45,000,000 NOW SUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Official returns from all except two States today showed that \$45,613,638 had been subscribed throughout the country to the United War Work Fund.

"Subscriptions continue to roll in from all sections of the nation, it was announced at the national headquarters here. At least three States have passed or reached their original quotas. Michigan, which has organized a State-wide "war chest" plan, has pledged its full allotment of \$2,340,000, and is setting out to raise \$2,500,000, or 130 per cent of its original quota. Delaware, with a goal of \$477,400, reports more than \$500,000 already subscribed. New Mexico has passed its quota.

The original goal set for the drive was \$150,550,000, but increased demands that will be made on the seven

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MISS WILSON, IN GARB OF Y. M. C. A., SINGS TO SOLDIERS



MISS MARGARET WILSON.

The President's daughter in uniform! Looking more "stunning" than in any photograph heretofore published, Miss Margaret Wilson here is shown in the effective blue of the Y. M. C. A. canteen worker. Although she is a soloist, she wears the same uniform, cape, and hat as the lass who serves doughnuts and coffee to the doughboys. The hat is dark blue with an old blue band—the cape a voluminous woolen affair of dark blue with the collar of lighter blue.

When she sings she is entitled to substitute a dinner gown for the more severe uniform, but the cape is the same uniform, cape, and hat as the lass who serves doughnuts and coffee to the doughboys. The hat is dark blue with an old blue band—the cape a voluminous woolen affair of dark blue with the collar of lighter blue.

The President's oldest daughter, who is really the "boy" of the family, being of more adventurous spirit than her sisters, has been in France for two weeks, and has already appeared at the base ports and the canteens in the rear areas. She plans to follow the advancing army, dispensing entertainment and cheer. All who will may appeal to the lighter side and the ribaldries of the doughboys, but Margaret Wilson prefers her appeal to be to their hearts. "I shall sing the old songs," she has announced; "the old-fashioned ballads and melodies so dear to us all, that awaken all our best sentiments and traditions. Many have told me our soldiers prefer ragtime, but they, themselves, tell me differently. I believe they want to think of home and the old songs their mothers used to sing."

LIEUT. SOUSA ILL

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Lieut. John Philip Sousa, naval band leader, is ill at his home in Whitehouse, L. I., near here. He came to New York from Toronto, where he had been leading his sailor band. Sousa contracted cold in one of his cars while marching in the Chicago liberty loan parade, it was stated at his home today. Since that time the ailment has been constantly recurring. He has decided to remain at home until his trouble is entirely cured.

HUNDRED MILLION CREDIT TO ITALY

A credit of \$100,000,000 was established by the Treasury in favor of Italy today. This makes the total credit to Italy \$1,160,000,000, and a total credit to the allied governments of \$7,912,976,000.

President Wilson's favorite photograph, autographed especially for the New York American—a separate supplement, ready for framing, artistically reproduced in beautiful gravure on fine quality paper. FREE WITH NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK AMERICAN—but you must order from your newsdealer at once. Circulation last Sunday, 341,751—LARGEST IN AMERICA.—Adv.

CITY IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF REVOLTING FOE GARRISON

LONDON, Nov. 14 (1:10 p. m.).—The warship Koenigsberg has put to sea with workmen and soldiers' plenipotentiaries to meet representatives of the British admiralty. It was stated in a wireless dispatch from Berlin today.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—Forty persons were killed and injured in a battle between German soldiers and Belgian civilians in Brussels, Tuesday, it was reported here today. The Belgians fought from the house-tops.

The German garrison at Brussels, which mutinied yesterday, is reported to be still in control of the city. The soldiers have hoisted the red flag.

Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, is said to have taken refuge in the residence of the Spanish Minister Villalobar.

The latter has appealed to King Albert to hasten his troops to the city to restore order.

Revoltors In Control.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The revolutionists are becoming more firmly entrenched in power in Germany, it is indicated by reports received from various sources.

A Wolff Bureau dispatch by way of Copenhagen declares the German eastern high command has acknowledged the authority of the workmen and soldiers. Councils of workers have been organized at Landsberg, Warthum, Glogau, and Samsburg.

A new Prussian cabinet has been formed by the workmen and soldiers, according to a Copenhagen report. Eugene Ernst is minister of finance, Otto Braun and Adolph Hoffman are joint ministers of agriculture, and other portfolios are held by Paul Hirsch and Heinrich Stroebel.

The Independent Socialists will demand the trial of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and other junkers held to be responsible for declaration and continuation of the war, an Amsterdam dispatch stated. They will also seek to abolish the stock exchange, cancel war loans, and divide the land.

Deserter Terms. German newspapers continue their bitter denunciation of the terms of the armistice.

"The armistice terms are modeled upon those which Rome exacted from Carthage," says the Deutsche Tageszeitung. "The German people must ask that the government take measures to meet the catastrophe."

"There is no alternative but to accept them (the terms)," says the Vorwarts.

"The entente's diabolical plan to continue the blockade will result in famine and perpetration of the revolution; it is monstrous," the Tagliche Rundschau declares.

"It is unprecedented inhumanity," according to the Tagliche.

RIOTERS SINK BIG GERMAN WARSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 14.—Workmen and soldiers have torpedoed the German training ship Schlesien, it was reported here today.

The Schlesien was one of the most powerful German battleships of the pre-First World War type. She was built in 1906, displaced 13,500 tons and had a speed of sixteen knots. Her armament